REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,595.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

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Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship CHALDEA, 1,433 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander Jonn T. Lewis, R.N.R., will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 12th June 1873, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	June 1873. 12	Leave Madras	June 1873. 28
" Carwar	14	" Cocanada	30
" Narakal	18	"	July.
" Tuticorin	20	" Vizagapatam	1
" Colombo	21	" Bimlipatam	2
" Galle	22	" Gopaulpore	2
" Nagapatam	25	" False Point	3
" Pondicherry	26	Arrive CALCUTTA	5

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Cochin, and Alleppy, the Steamers will however call at these ports, weather permitting. Passengers for the Neighbercies can be landed at Narakal, six miles north of Cochin whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bagreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSREH.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 18th June 1873, at 2 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	June 1873. 18	Leave BUSREH	July 1873 7
" Kurrachee	23	" Fao	7
" Guadur	23	" Koweit	7
" Muscat	25	" Bushire	9
" Bunder Abbas	27	" Linga	13
" Linga	29	" Bunder Abbas	15
" Bahrein	July 1	" Muscat	17
" Bushire	3	" Guadur	19
" Fao	3	" Kurrachee	22
Arrive BUSREH	4	Arrive BOMBAY	25

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from Bombay, will despatch a Steamer every week to Kurrachee commencing on WEDNESDAY, the 28th May. During the S. W. Monsoon the Steamers will leave on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, and during the fair weather on FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,050 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 14th June 1873, at 2 o'clock, P.M.

The Steam-ship BURMAH, 1,025 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gover, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 21st June 1873, at 2 o'clock P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15		£4
Suez	36	22		8
Port Said	39	25	Wines,	9-10
Alexandria	39	25		9-10
Messina	50	34	Including	14
Naples	50	34½		14
Leghorn	50	34	Without Food.	14
Genoa	50	34		14
Marseilles				
ship sent at		35		14-10
Genoa	52			

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children above 3 and under 10 years, half fare!

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st JUNE 1873.
PERSIA, on TUESDAY, 1st JULY 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

Just Published, by Messrs. BAILLIERE, TINDALL & COX, 20, King William Street, Strand, London.

THIRD EDITION, Post Free, 2s. 2d.

REVELATIONS of QUACKS and QUACKERY, by DETECTOR.

Reprinted from the *Medical Circular*.

"This Pamphlet constitutes a regular Quack Directory, by consulting which every young man may know where he may go if he wishes to get plundered and destroyed." " " Buy, therefore, 'Revelations of Quacks and Quackery,' by Detector."—*Punch*.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!

SEASON 1872-73.

THE Undersigned have always on hand the well-known and much appreciated Himalayan

DUMLOTE TEAS,

which have a richness and delicacy of flavour second to no Tea produced in India. These Teas are grown on the same range of Hills as the celebrated KOUSANIE TEAS, and manufactured by men trained under the Chinese Tea Makers on the Kousanie Plantation :—

	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
SOUCHONG, in 1 lb. Packets	Per lb. 1 12	2 0
PEKOE SOUCHONG, in 1 and 2 lbs. Packets and in 5 lbs. Boxes	" 2 0	2 4
PEKOE MIXTURE, in 1 and 2 lbs. Packets and in 5 lbs. Boxes	" 2 0	2 4
PEKOE, in 1 lb. Packets	" 2 4	2 8
ORANGE PEKOE, in 1 lb. Packets	" 2 4	2 8

Purchasers of 25 lbs. and upwards are allowed 10 per cent. Discount.

Liberal discount is allowed for Wholesale Purchases.

D. P. BATHA & Co., Sole Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Fort, opposite the Custom House, Bombay.

SPENCER'S MAGNETIC FILTERS.

These Filters deprive the most impure water of colour, taste, or odour, by destroying its organic matter, so that even stagnant water of the most impure character is rendered as bright and healthful as spring water.

THE MAGNETIC FILTERING MATERIAL NEVER REQUIRES RENEWAL.

No. 1. * No. 1 covered. No. 2. No. 3.
Cash .... Rs. 14-8 .... Rs. 18 .. Rs. 22-8 .. Rs. 30
Credit .. " 16 .... " 20 .. " 25 .. " 33

* This is covered with Coir Rope, which forms a strong protection in travelling.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
AND FAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 13th June, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. GOLCONDA, (1,909 tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain S. D. Shallard, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Masagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Bombay, 6th June 1873. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 16th June, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MIRZAPORE, (3,763tons and 600 H.P.,) Captain A. Parish, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 13th instant.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.
Bombay, 2nd June 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO

SALE OF JEWELLERY.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Room, at 2 P.M., by order of the mortgagee, Ramchund Bulvunt, Esq., and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Shaw Adnaria Poonery, the undermentioned Jewellery :—

1 Pearl Necklace of best quality pearls.
1 Pair Diamond Ends for above Necklace.
1 Diamond Ring
1 pair Diamond Bangles (called Googry.)
1 Pair Gold Bracelet (called Pochee.)
1 Necklace (called Kaleg-thee) set with Pearls, Diamond, and Rubies.
2 Gold Bracelets (called Cadda), weighing 107½ tolas.
1 " do. " Toda

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Bombay, 12th June 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES IN TANK STREET AND BABAJEE SHAMJEE STREET.

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. under instructions from the Mortgagee and on account of Jugjeevan Hemjee, the Mortgagor, the following properties, viz :—

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th June, at 4 P.M. on the premises, all that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, situate at New Town, on the East side of Tank Street or Soortee Molla, in the subdistrict of Masagon, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 451 square yards and 3-9th of a square yard, or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue for Quit and Ground Rent under Nos. 1599, 1603 and 1605, bounded on or towards the East by the public street called Soorte Molla or Chowkey Road, on or towards the West by the public road called Scarce Molla or Tank Road, on or towards the North by the Rope Walk of Thucker Scounderdass Moorarjee, and on or towards the South by the house of Thucker Rowjee Ruttee, with all the rights thereto belonging, and all those messuages built with chunam and stone walls, and covered with tiles, standing thereon, and now assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 13, 14 and 15, and which premises were formerly in the occupation of Marwadee Tarachund Ramchander, and now of Kessee Mooljee Jadu on THURSDAY, the 26th June, at 4 P.M. on the premises, all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house thereon situate, on the north side of Balajee Shamshet Street, in the subdistrict of Bhoolehwur, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 80 feet in length and 25 feet in breadth, little more or less, and bounded on the east by the house of Moteechund Amichund, on the west by the house of Ramchunder Kevjee Zarry, on the north by a passage for the use of the inhabitants of the said house, and on the south by the said Balajee Shamshet Street, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 11, and which premises were formerly in the occupation of Pandoorang Hurrychund, and now of the said Jugjeevan Hemraj.

Further particulars may be known in the meantime on application to Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile, Solicitors, Graham's Building, Parsee Bazaar Street, or to Messrs. Crawford and Co. at their Office.

HEARN CLEVELAND & PEILE,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee.
CRAWFORD & Co
Bombay, 11th June 1873.

NOTICES.

A NEW HAT FOR HOT CLIMATES.

ELLWOOD'S.—Also their AIR CHAMBER HELMETS,—

J. ELLWOOD & SONS beg to direct public attention to their NEW HAT, which possesses the advantage of the AIR-CHAMBER-PRINCIPLE, combined with greater capabilities of adapting itself to the form of the head than any Hat hitherto in use, being at the same time neat in appearance and very light in weight.

J. ELLWOOD & SONS are also Sole Manufacturers of the INDIAN REGULATION CORK HELMETS free from deleterious India Rubber. Manufactory—(Wholesale only), 24, GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET, BLACKFRIARS ROAD. Sample Rooms—98, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C., LONDON.

BENTON AND JOHNSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS

Of every description, for the

INDIA AND CHINA MARKETS,

Imitation Gold and Silver Threads, Braids, Lametta Tassels, Laces, &c., &c., &c. Also all kinds of

MILITARY AND NAVAL ACCOUTREMENTS.

2 inch Rich Gold Lace ..... 18s. 0d. per yard.
1½ inch " " ..... 12s. 0d. "
1¼ inch " " ..... 10s. 0d. "
1 inch " " ..... 8s. 6d. "
¾ inch " " ..... 7s. 0d. "
½ inch " " ..... 6s. 0d. "
¼ inch " " ..... 4s. 6d. "

Cheaper qualities made from 3s. to 4s. per yard. Gold Bullions for embroidering, 8s. per oz. Gold Lametta, according to length, from 7s. 3d. to 8s. 6d. per oz. Gold Tracing Braids, 10d., 11d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 9d., and 2s. 3d. per yard.

63, KING'S CROSS ROAD, LONDON.

5-oz. Tea Lead, £27 10s. Per Ton.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and a safe remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ⅛ Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 276, Regent Street, London BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement, frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it in doses large and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most expressively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases :—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 13TH JUNE.

Notwithstanding the unfavourable night of the 9th inst., the largest Pit, Gallery, and Stall Audience of the Season, acknowledged by their applause the unquestionable success of

MR. AND MRS. BENNEE

AND THE

PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB

In Shakespeare's Grand Comedy,

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE,

AND

THE LOAN OF A LOVER,

Which will be repeated as above on FRIDAY.

Box Plan and Tickets at SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & Co.

NOTICE.—The RIGHT of SELLING LIQUOR, BHANG, and GANJA, in the KHANDEISH COLLECTORATE, for the year commencing 26th August 1873, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in the Collector's Cutchery at Dhoolia, on the 30th June 1873.

A deposit of ten per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

J. MOORE,
Acting Collector of Khandeish.
Khandeish Collector's Office, Camp Dhule, 9th June 1873.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1865, and of the BHOWNUGGUR PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD on SATURDAY, the 21st day of June 1873, at 12 o'clock in the noon, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Rampart Row, Bombay, for the purpose of passing the Final Accounts of the Liquidators, showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of.—Dated this 10th day of June 1873.

MICHAEL R. DE QUADROS, } Liquidators.
SADANAND BALCRISHNA, }

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1865, and of the BHOWNUGGUR PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD on SATURDAY, the 21st day of June 1873, at 1 P.M. precisely, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Rampart Row, Bombay, for the purpose of passing the Final Accounts of the Liquidators, showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of.—Dated this 10th day of June 1873.

MICHAEL R. DE QUADROS, } Liquidators.
SADANAND BALCRISHNA, }

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866, and of the TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD on SATURDAY, the 21st day of June 1873, at 1 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Rampart Row, Bombay, for the purpose of passing the Final Accounts of the Liquidators, showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of.—Dated this 10th day of June 1873.

MICHAEL R. DE QUADROS, } Liquidators.
SADANAND BALCRISHNA, }

NOTICE is hereby given, that LUXUMON KRUSTNAJEE KAKADAY, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, hath contracted to agreed with PADOMSEY DHUNJEE, to mortgage to him all that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate in Bombay, at Old Town, in Loharchawl Street, in the sub-district of Bhoolehwur, on the north side of the said Loharchawl Street, now in the occupation of Narayen Javeree, and other tenants of the said Luxumon Chutunjee, containing by admeasurement 204 6/9 square yards, out of which 140 6/9 square yards is Government ground, and 64 square yards pension and tax grounds, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Nos. 78, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1,168, and bounded as follows :—that is to say on the north by the property of the late Trimbuck Baghoba, on the south by the said Loharchawl Street, on the east by a public Lane, and on the west by the passage half belonging to the adjoining house of Gopal Shamoo Senoy. All persons having any claim on the said property, by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to me, in my Office, No. 3, Meadow Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the mortgage will be completed, and he, she, or they will be precluded therefrom.—Dated this 11th day of June 1873.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Solicitor for the Mortgage.

TO SHETT BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS SHETT, of BOMBAY, Visa and Dassa Lad Bania caste.

DEAR SIR,—We, the undersigned, VISA and DASSA LAD BANIANS, request that a MEETING of the MEMBERS of our CASTE be convened on SATURDAY, the 7th day of June instant, at 8 P.M., at night, at the Caste Hall called Lad's Chari, Bombay, and that such intention be made known to the Caste through a priest of the caste, and also by Advertisements in the public Papers, to consider and dispose of the following business :—

1st.—To consider and pass the sentence rendered by you of the caste monies that were in the Firm of Purshotumdas Hirschand Son's and Co., and which are now with your cousin Jugmohundass Jumnadass.

2nd.—To consider the propriety of making new rules for regulation of the caste as to caste meetings, and the use of the caste property for the performance of ceremonies of or by individual members of the caste, and the fees to be paid by them for the use thereof, and to enable the managers of the caste to raise funds for particular purposes of the caste.

3rd—To consider the propriety of causing a strict enquiry to be made as to the property, movable and immovable, belonging to the caste, and where the same are or is situate and in whose custody or possession the same are or is.

4th.—To appoint a proper person to be Head Manager or Shet of the caste with authority to take possession of and manage the property of the caste and to receive the rents, issues, profits and profits thereof, and fees payable by members of the caste in respect thereof, and to settle and determine when and how the caste monies so collected are to be invested by such Head Manager.

5th.—That the Head Manager, so to be appointed, be requested and empowered to take all such steps as may be necessary for obtaining possession of the property and funds of the caste and for enforcing the delivery or payment thereof by the person or persons in whose custody, charge, or possession the same may be, and to prevent any and all other person or persons (whether so merely managers of the caste or otherwise) from interfering with the same property or the management thereof, and to take all such legal proceedings and institute and prosecute all such suits in the High Court or otherwise against any, and all such, person or persons aforesaid as may be necessary for all or any of the matters or purposes aforesaid.

6th.—To appoint a committee and determine the number of persons of whom the same shall consist, and to nominate the persons to serve thereon to assist and advise the Head Manager or Shett of the Caste in the General management of the caste affairs.

HURRIVULLUBDASS GOVUNDASS and others.

IN pursuance of the above Requisition, I hereby give NOTICE that a MEETING of the VISA AND DASSA LAD BANIANS will be HELD at the Caste Court, on THURSDAY, the Twelfth June, instant, at 8 P.M.

BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,

ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits,
Pongous, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes,
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND BULL & CO., BOMBAY ; AND EVERY STOREKEEPER.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

NOTICES.

A LADY and GENTLEMAN having a residence in the best part of the Fort, open to the breeze from all quarters, can ACCOMMODATE TWO GENTLEMEN with Board and Lodging, or Board only. References given and required. Address W. G., Office of *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP for some time past carried on by the Undersigned under the Firm of KING & Co., at Bombay and Liverpool, has THIS DAY been DISSOLVED by mutual consent.—Dated this 1st day of June 1873.

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.
ROBERT WOOD BARKER.
BRYAN MEYRICK KING.
FRANK GEORGE JEFFERSON.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—The date up to which TENDERS for SUPPLY of METAL and MOORUM for the CURRENT YEAR'S REPAIRS to the Local Fund Roads of the Tanna Collectorate will be received has been extended to the 14th instant.

Forms of Tenders, &c., can be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

F. B. MACLARAN, C.E.,
Local Fund Engineer, Tanna.
Local Fund Engineer's Office, Tanna.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION OF RATES OF FIRE PREMIUMS.

The Undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS on PIECE GOODS, TWIST, METALS and other non-hazardous Goods in the European part of the Fort and Colaba, at rates showing a reduction in some cases of over 20 per cent. on those formerly charged

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 30th May 1873.

THE GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, LIMITED.

ધી ગરટ ઈસ્ટરન સ્પીનીંગ તથા વીવીંગ મીલ્સ, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Poll on the Amendment proposed by Leslie Crawford, Esq., and seconded by Dhunjeebhoy Sorabjee, Naraiwalla, Esq., to the Resolution proposed by Mr. Bapoobhoy Calidass, and seconded by Mr. Ameerchund Pittamber, at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS held on the 30th ultimo, will be taken at the Office of this Company, on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M.

By order of the Chairman,
B. CASSINATHJEE, Secretary.
Great Eastern S. and W. Mills Office, No. 7, Hummum Street, Bombay, 2nd June 1873.

THE NEW MAZAGON LAND COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the NEW MAZAGON LAND COMPANY, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 23, Shamajee Hossjee Street, Mandvee Bunder, on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 P.M. to transact the following business :—

I. To receive the Report of the Directors, and Accounts of the Company, made up to 31st December 1872.
II. To declare a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors.
IV. To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
RAMCHUNDRA HEMRAJ, Secretary.
Bombay, 4th June 1873.

N.B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 9th to 12th instant, inclusive.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

On and after JUNE 16TH the following ALTERATION of TRAINS will take place :—

The Down Mail will leave Church Gate Street at 7 A.M., stop at all Stations between Andaree and Surat, leave Surat at 4-10 and arrive at Ahmedabad at 10-35 P.M.

The Up Mail will leave Ahmedabad at 7-15 A.M., Surat 2-5, will stop at all Stations between Surat and Andaree, and arrive at Church Gate Street at 11-5 P.M.

The Down Mixed, Bombay and Surat, will be discontinued.
The Up Mixed, Surat and Bombay, do. do.
The Down Veraur will leave at 6-30 P.M.
The Down Mixed, Surat to Ahmedabad, will leave at 7-30 A.M.
The Up Mixed, Ahmedabad to Surat, do. do. 8-30 A.M.
For further particulars see the Company's Time Tables exhibited at all Stations.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 6th June 1873.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that this Company will not be RESPONSIBLE during the Monsoon for DAMAGE by WET to Piece Goods, Twist, or other Manufactured Goods that are not dammered or packed in waterproof covering. Undammered Packages of Goods will be accepted for conveyance, but they will be booked and carried only at the RISK of the SENDER.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 4th June 1873.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

On and from WEDNESDAY next, the 11th June 1873, the following ALTERATIONS in the running of PASSENGER TRAINS will be MADE, viz :—

The 9-30 A.M. Train from Bombay will leave as at present and reach Poona 5-15 P.M. instead of 6-0 P.M., being worked as a Passenger Train.

The Down South-East Mail Train from Bombay will leave at 2-0 P.M. instead of 2-30 P.M., reach Kirkee at 10-35 Noon, leave Chicklegurra at 4-30 P.M., and arrive at Raichore at 5-15 P.M. the next day.

The 10-0 A.M. Train from Poona will leave as at present, and arrive in Bombay at 5-45 P.M instead of 6-30 P.M., being worked as a Passenger Train.

The Up South-East Mail Train will leave Raichore at 9-10 A.M., instead of 12-5 Noon, leave Kirkee at 1-15 P.M., Poona at 5-20 A.M., and reach Bombay at 12-15 Noon, as at present, the following day.

The Train now leaving Bombay for Callian on Saturdays at 1-50 P.M. will leave at 3-0 P.M. and arrive at Callian at 5 0 P.M.

The Passenger Train leaving Bombay at 4-15 P.M. on Saturdays will be discontinued.

The Joint Local Train which now leaves Boree Bunder for Bandora at 2 P.M. will leave at 2-15 P.M. and arrive at Bandora at 3-5 P.M.

During the Monsoon the Trains will not be able to run over the Kistna River. Passengers, Parcels, Goods, and all Traffic will therefore be worked between Kistna and Chicksagore by the Company's Road Conveyances and the Ferry Steamer. For further information as to those arrangements see separate Bills.

For further particulars of Train Service, see the Company's Time Bills exhibited at Stations.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 5th June 1873.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ARRIVED

BY THE LAST MAIL

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF

CARRIAGE CLOCKS,

WITH ALARM, DAYS, AND DATES,

STRIKING AND REPEATING THE HOURS AND HALF HOURS,

FOR RUPEES 195.

ANTIPELLICULAIRE versus SCURF and IRRITATION of the HEAD.—Of all the reasons which cause the falling off of the hair, dryness, baldness, &c., none are so prolific as Scurf. MAZET and Co.'s ANTIPELLICULAIRE is the only cure certain in its results—an indispensable gem, which, from its fresh and delicate perfume, no toilette-table should be without. On this account it will supersede all pomades in invaluable to young and old, a luxury after the bath, a boon in the nursery, antiscorbutic and eradicates pimples. With, regard to hair it is the discovery of the day.

Sold in elegant Toilet Jars, 3s. each.
MAZET and Co., 109, Bishopsgate-street within London.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, 11TH JUNE 1873.

In Sterling Exchange rates remain unaltered, and little business doing.

Government Securities remain firm at our quotations.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s 11d."
Credit Bills, do.	1s. 11 3/16d. to 1s. 11¼d.
Documents, do.	1s. 11¼d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 10¾d. to 1s. 10 11/16.
Credit do.	1s. 10 27/32d. to 1s. 10 ¾d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10 15/16d.
Bank Bills, demand	1s. 10¾d.
On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.	99½ to 99¾
Do. demand	100 1/16
On Madras, 30 days' sight	99½ nominal.
Do. demand	par.
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight, 231 to 231½.	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	110¼
Four & half per cent.	105¼
Four per cent.	103¼ to 103¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand			4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on	do.	to 3 months'	5½ ,,
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do.	on Merchandize		7½ ,,
Cash Credit	do.	to 3 months'	6½ ,,
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do.	do.		7½ ,,
Bank Bills			6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper			8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8-6
Carolas	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	22½
Bar Silver	107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf	16-11-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

We have no change to report. Steamer rates are decidedly firmer. The City of Tanjore is reported to have been chartered at £3-12-6 for oil, balance general cargo £3-2-6 loading at Narakel and Tuticorin or Colombo.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ships.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 0s. 0d.
	Myrabollams	£1 19s. 0d. nominal.
	Coir bdls	£0 15s. 0d. nominal.
	Seeds	£1 17s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	£3 0s. 0d.
Overland Steamers—		
Venice		£3 0s. 0d. nominal.
Trieste		£3 0s. 0d. ,,
Liverpool		£3 0s. 0d. ,,
Havre Cotton		£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat, Seeds	£2 5s. 0d. £2 7s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 to 25 per ton.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale nominal.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3¾ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Market firm for Spinning shares. Lapd and Bombay Bank shares steady. Press shares dull.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	82
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	778½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	265
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	9 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	275
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
80,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India	112
40,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21s 3/0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
.....	£20	10s 7½	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	4s 10½	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£15	19s 5/1	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co. 1,545
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld. 109
750	2,000	all	31p.s.	Mazagon Land 910
1,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited 450

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.s.	Albert Mills Co.	2,000
570	1,250	all	50p.s.	Alexandra Spinning	1,425
5 8	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,690
200	2,000	500		Bhowanggur M. & P. Co.	450 pm.
100	5,500	all		Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	1,075
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	240
3,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,525
750	2,000	all	200p.s.	Great Eastern	2,300
750	1,000	all		Jeewaj Ballo Mills	1,095
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s.	Manockji Petit's	1,185
900	1,000	all	10 p.s.	Morarjee Spinning	1,195
800	2,500	all	150p.s.	Oriental	3,100
400	2,500	2,400	116p.s.	Royal	2,300
500	1,000		...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,300

* For share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	150 pd.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,900
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	825
100	5 0	all	10p.ct.	Albert King Co.	550
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	240
150	12,000	11,000	100p.s.	Apollo Press Co.	7,000
200	2,000	all	200p.s.	Bombay Press Co.	1,425
200	500	all	50 p.s.	Do New	375
250	1,000	1,000	100 pd.	Broach Cotton Co	800
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,100
500	1,800	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	5,500
350	9,000	all	250p.s.	East India Press Co.	2,400
150	8,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co.	7,000
300	2,000	1,500	75 p.s.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	660
800	1,000	all	200 p.s.	French Press Co	725
200	6,000	6,000	225 p.s.	Hydr aulic Press Co.	2,000
250	5,000	1,667	75 p.s.	Imperial Press Co	8-0
200	400	350	125 p.s.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	6725
120	2,500	all	250 p.s.	Prince of Wales Press	2,150
200	1,000	250	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	400
400	850	750	135 p.s.	Scinde Press Co.	460
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
225	2,000	1,000	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras	1,080xd
150	850	all	8 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
450	1,000	...	...	Volkart United Press Co.	225.

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	105ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,370
1,000	50	all	4½ p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	150
2,150	200	100	7 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
1,000	50	all	12 pa.	Mechanics B'ld'g Co.	23
2,000	500	all	45 ps.	Treacher & Co	385
2,000	250	all	40 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market closed very quiet, without, however, any change in prices. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

500	pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 in.	39 yds.	7 lbs.	at	Rs.	4	10	0
500	,,	,,	,,	45	,, 39	,, 7	,,	at	,, 4	15 0
500	,,	,,	,, (com)	40	,, 39	,, 6	,,	at	,, 4	3 0

COTTON.

The market has been quiet but steady, and there has been no quotable change in prices.

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

50	candies	New	Bhownugger	at Rs. 207
50	,,	,,	,,	at ,, 206
25	,,	,,	Verumgaum	at ,, 187
25	,,	,,	Khandeish	at ,, 193
75	,,	,,	Wudwan	at ,, 203

YARNS.

There has been no special change to report in the state of the market, and prices continue barely maintained. The following sale has traspired :—

1,800 lbs. Turkey Red No. 40's ..... at 26 as. per lb.

METAL.

1,000 cwts Copper Tiles (Australian)..... at Rs. 53 per cwt ‡

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 7th June 1873.

Open 413½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	42,977	0	0
Merchandize	97,427	0	0
Earth Trains	120	0	0
Electric Telegraph	457	0	0
Total Rs.	1,40,981	0	0

Corresponding week in May 1872. Open 359½ Miles.

Coaching	44,982	0	0
Merchandize	1,05,039	0	0
Earth Trains	1,182	0	0
Electric Telegraph	568	0	0
Total Rs.	1,51,771	0	0
Decrease Rs.	10,790	0	0

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	Mirzapore (s)	Parish	Southampton, May 11.

DEPARTURE.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
6	Kurrachee (s)	Beyts	Kurrachee.

The ship Andaman, Potter, for Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Mirzapore, for China, &c., was entered out for loading yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

June 6 Ellora (s) ..... Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

June 6 Ellora (s) ..... Suez.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

May 28 Thetis, H. M. S., ss, Ward, from Davenport.
28 Crosby, H. M. S., ss, Vaile, from Rangoon.
28 Dalhousie, B. M., ss, Warner, from Perim.
28 Peshawur, ss, White, from Suez, with mail.
29 Orissa, ss, Fentiman, from Suez, with mail.
30 Pernambuco, ss, Trotman, from Glasgow, bound to Penang.
31 Bellona, ss, Shaw, from Bombay.
June 1 Hydree, ship, Ashton, from Jedda.
2 Strathclyde, ss, Pearson, from Bombay.
3 Orchis, ss, Lucas, from Bombay.
3 Futtay Sultan, ship, Nacoda, from Jedda.
4 Ægean, ss, Hall, from Galle.

DEPARTURES.

May 28 Tweed, ss, Duff, to London.
29 Peshawur, ss, White, to Calcutta.
29 Bushire Merchant, ship, Nacoda, to Bombay.
29 Zealand, Dutch M. W., Van Gogh, to Batavia.
29 Orissa, ss, Fentiman, to Bombay.
29 Redewater, ss, Richards, to Bombay.
30 Crosby, ss, Vaile, to Port Said.
31 Glyde, ship, Cloutman, to Boston.
31 Lynx, H. M.'s G. Bt. Keats, to Plymouth.
June 1 Bellona, ss, Shaw, to Liverpool.
2 Thetis, H. M. S., s. s. Ward, to Singapore.
2 Hydree, ship, Ashton, to Bombay.
2 Dalhousie, B. M., ss, Warner, to Red Sea.
3 Strathclyde, ss, Pearson, to Liverpool.
3 Orchis, ss, Lucas, to Liverpool.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

May 14 Asia, ship, Mellan, from Cardiff.
15 Adriatic, ship, Taylor, from Liverpool.
19 Countess of Elgin, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
20 Kessral, ss, Boulton, from —
24 Dudley, ship, Nacoda, from sea put back.
25 Prince Rupert, ship, Morran, from Cardiff.
26 Asians, ship, Hadwin, from Shields.
26 Adriana, ship, Giles, from Newcastle.
26 Charles Bab, ship, Chapman, from Liverpool.
June 3 Futtay Sultan, ship, Nacoda, from Jedda.
4 Ægean, ss, Hall, from Galle.

DAILY IMPORTS.—11TH JUNE.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Andromeda, 1 hhd portwine, Nusserwanjee Framjee Dhondy.
Knight Companion, 65 packages glassware, Sooleman Rujubally.

FROM LONDON.

Elgin, s, 235 kegs iron nails, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 12 cases matches, Tyabally Sooltanally; 50 barrels coal pitch, Ebramjee Noorbhoy; 167 barrels alum, Aldridge, Salmon and Co; 12 cases sherry, Ardaseer Burjorjee and Co.
Saladin, 36 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 65 cases brandy, C Bounevialle and Co.
Strathclyde, s, 8 bales paper, the "Bombay Gazette" Office.
Janet Court, 9 bales paper, Bhicoo Sazba and Co; 39 cases matches, John S Elmore and Co; 57 casks beer, Ardaseer Jamsetjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Tanjore, 2 casks sherry and 4 cases port, Gordon and Essai; 130 casks ale and 20 casks stout, James Bogie.

DAILY EXPORTS.—11TH JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

William Woodbury, 25 bags linseed, W Nicol and Co; 235 cwts buffalo horns, Hesum Normoneed.
City of Dublin, 700 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 259 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 74 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co; 250 bales cotton, Nugurdass Purmanundass.
Centurion, 250 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.
Timor, s, 300 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 38 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 200 bags linseed, Mugunbhoy Lalldass; 57 bales cotton, Muthooradass Godoo; 30 bales wool Ramdass Vussonjee; 28 bales wool, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 30 bales wool, Rehemoobhoy Mahomed.
Celia, s, 45 bales cotton, Mexjee Narronjee; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 120 bales wool, Cullianjee Govindjee; 56 bales cotton, Goculbhoy Moolchund; 4 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.
Elgin, s, 200 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co.
Glee Maiden, 54 bales cotton, Topun Ewderjee.

FOR LONDON.

Golconda, s, 220 packages tea, Goolamhusson Currimbhoy; 6 bundles ivory, Abdoolrehmon Ahmed; 328 pieces ivory, Hussonbhoy Thavur and Co; 2 box s sovereigns, Framjee, Sands and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Friga, 53 bales cotton, Venichund Joitadass.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mirzapore, s, 31 bales cotton and 50 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co; 15 chests opium, N Nowrungroy; 54 chests opium, Dadabhoy Cowasjee Tata; 15 chests opium, Jewrazbhoy Peerbhoy; 17 chests opium, Joharmul Hurdijal.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 11.

Down, Lieutenant, 6th Royal Regiment, from leave, from Mahableshwur.
Mallock, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, Government Telegraph Department, from leave, from England.
Russell, Captain, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Warner, Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department, from leave from England.
Davis, Captain, 2nd European Regiment L. I., on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 11.

Pringle, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Kamptee.
Yates, Captain, 7th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Rajkote.
Brown, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to Rutnagherry.
Fosbery, Lieutenant, 63th Regiment, on duty, to Mhow.
Tanner, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 7.)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

Lt T H Holdich, re, Asst Supt, 1st grade, Topographical Survey, has been allowed two months' prilege leave, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr H B Condon, Sub-Asst Conservator of Forests, on probation in the Central Provinces, is confirmed in his appointment, and is posted to the Punjab.

Mr R H C Whitall, Asst Conservator of Forests of the 3rd grade in the North-Western Provinces, is promoted to the 2nd grade of Asst Conservators from this date and is transferred to Bengal.

Mr W G Allen, Asst Conservator of Forests of the 2nd grade in the Punjab, is transferred to the North-Western Provinces.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Notification No 31 C G of the 31st Oct last, the services of Asst Surg O T Dyke, m b, late in medical charge of the Bagheland Political Agency, were replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 21st Sept 1872.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, are promoted to the rank of Capt. :—

Lt Augustus Henry Turner, 24th May 1873.
Lt (Bt-Capt) Lachlan Foster Jamieson, 27th May 1873.

The services of Asst Surg R A K Holmes, m b, attached to the Presidency General Hospital, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Capt (Bt-Maj) William Macdonald, of the Ben S C, Wing officer, 12th (the Kelae-i-Ghilzie) Regt of N I,—for two years.

The undermentioned officers have been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—

Asst Surg George Cumberland Ross, of the Medical Dept, in medical charge, 4th Cav, Punjab Frontier Force,—for two years.
Asst Surg Alexander Gibb Grant, m b, of the Medl Dept, in medical charge, 7th Regt of N I,—for 20 months.
Lt Richard John Morgan, of the Bengal S C, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Military Works Branch, Dept of P W,—for two years.
Lt Edward Lloyd, of the Ben S C, 2nd Squad Sub 4th Cav, Punjab Frontier Force,—for two years.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr W Cousin, Probationary Supervisor, 1st grade, Holkar State Railway, is confirmed in that grade.

Lt-Col A R Bayly, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Indus Valley Railway, is transferred to the Military Works Branch.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Madras, 28th May 1873.

Capt A J Lavie, Supy 20th Brig, has been posted to No 1 Baty 17th Brig.

The following orders are confirmed :—

By the Officer Commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, directing Asst Surg N B Major, 16th Lancers, to assume medical charge of his Corps from the 29th Feb 1873 vice Surg C A Innes.

By the Officer Commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force directing Staff Asst Surg H M Macbeth to do duty with the Royal artillery Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, Trimulgherry, taking medical charge of G 9th Brigade Royal Artillery on the departure of Asst Surg J G Davidge for Wellington.

Leave of absence :—

76th Foot—(B Col) J Hackett in extension of privilege leave for one month—Neilgherries, sick certificate.
76th Foot—Lt A A R Logan in extension of privilege leave for 3 months—Neilgherries, sick certificate.
Royal Artillery—Asst Surg D J Canny, 20th Brig, for one month from 6th June 1873 Puchmurree, private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.
Divisional staff—Lt-Col E H Power, Depy Judge Adv, British Burmah Division, 60 days from date of departure, privilge leave.
Divisional Staff—Maj Genl H W Blake, Commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, 30 days from 1st June 1873 or date of departure, privilege leave.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	June 13	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 14	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 18	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	,, 16	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
Australia	,, 28	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 13	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

DUNLOP—MYERS—May 20th, at St. John's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, by the Rev. D. F. Sandford, Alex. J. Dunlop, Assistant Commissioner, Berar, son of the late Henry Dunlop, Esq., of Craigton, to Constance S. N., daughter of the late Wm. Robertson Myers, Secretary to the Executive Committee, Jamaica.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

PEREIRA—June 11th, Mrs. W. Pereira, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

O'KEEFE—June 1st, at No. 5, Harrington Street, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. W. O'Keefe, of a daughter.
SUMMERS—June 3rd, at Old Court House Corner, Calcutta, the wife of A. Summers, of a son.
TRAILL—June 8th, at Calcutta, the wife of D. M. Traill, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

JOHNSON—June 1st, at Peshawur, Robert, the youngest son of Sergeant Charles Johnson, A" Battery 8th Brigade, Royal Artillery, aged 1 year 8 months and 28 days.
JONES—June 6th, at Calcutta, at the Medical College Hospital, (of heart-disease,) Mr. Francis Weston Graham Etty Jones, of Serampore, aged 32 years 5 months and 12 days.
WYNNE—June 4th, at Egmore, Madras, George Wynne, Esq., B. A., Principal Assistant Master, Patcheappah's High School, aged 23 years and 7 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

PEDESTRIAN.—Rotten Row is always, closed during the monsoon for equestrians, so that your advice to horsemen to keep to the Row is useless.

The Daily "Bombay Gazette," *and the* "Bombay Gazette Overland Summary," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1873.

Those who go to sea in ships and do their business in great waters see many wonderful things, but the sight that was exhibited last week on board of the American ship "Garden Reach," when some of the seamen were suspended from the rigging by their thumbs, was one of those wonders seldom seen anywhere, never before seen in the harbour of Bombay, and which, for the sake of humanity, we hope will never be seen again. There are wonders in the great deep, and wonders in the small harbours, and amongst the latter must in future be included that specimen of refined cruelty which occurred on Friday last. To those who were permitted to look upon the sight of the seamen suspended by their thumbs to the rigging with their toes barely touching the deck, and touching it in mockery of the relief that was at once both near and far off, the thought might have occurred that the high officers of the Spanish Inquisition, accompanied by their executive satellites, had taken up their head-quarters on board of the "Garden Reach" there to effect the conversion of heretics to the true faith.

The report of this painful case appeared in our issue of yesterday, Nine seamen appeared before the Chief Magistrate to complain of an assault committed upon them by the captain and chief officer. The evidence of one of the men, Daniel Morgan, explains both the nature of the crime and punishment. He says—"On Friday morning, at half-past "five, I was asked to turn to. I refused, "and then a piece of spun yarn was "tied to my thumbs, and I was tied up in the "rigging so that my toes barely touched the "deck. I stayed there about a quarter of an "hour, and on the remonstrance of one of the "European policemen I was lowered, so that I "could rest on the deck a little. Had it not "been for this I should soon have fainted. Af-"ter I was released I had a biscuit and some "water given to me, and was then sent aloft to "the fore royal-yard, where I had no protection "from the sun except my cap. I was kept there "until 2 o'clock." For the defence it was contended by counsel that the captain had received "great provocation because the men were ob-"stinate and the moment they would obey orders "he would cut them down." It was added—"Such punishments are customary in America." Police Superintendent Moffat describes the operation of suspension by the thumbs as being "strung up," and we have heard of it before in connection with the late American war. It was then used in some detachments of the Northern army as a punishment for selling liquor to the soldiers, other commanding officers of that army being satisfied with parading the offenders through the town seated high on a barrel placed in a cart with a board suspended from the neck on which the nature of the offence was prominently painted. The exquisite torture of suspending an individual to a lamp-post by the thumbs with only the toes touching the ground can be better imagined than described. Morgan's description of the feeling produced by being "strung up" in this way may be accepted—he would soon have fainted, that is to say, the nervous system being overcome by agonizing pain consciousness would be destroyed. In a time of war, and when the offence of selling liquor to soldiers in an enemy's country was regarded as almost treason to the State, the punishment of being "strung up" either by the thumbs or the neck might not be very improper, but in the case of the seamen of the "Garden Rench," suspension by the thumbs to the rigging of the ship appears to have been devised to effect the double purpose of giving pain and making the men give in. According to Mr. Lynch, if the men were "lynched" "they had their choice either to re-"fuse work and be punished, or obey orders and "escape punishment." Doubtless the ingenuity of counsel was great, and doubtless the men underwent voluntary suffering, or in other words they punished themselves. The trial to which the captain and chief officer subjected the men was one of endurance, but it was a trial which the captain shrewdly guessed the men would not be able to sustain for any considerable time. What he wished to do was to overcome the obstinacy of his men—to drive the temper out of them, and had it not been for the "remonstrance" of a European policeman the ingenuity of the captain would have been rewarded, and in a very short time he would have had quite an obedient crew, although some of the more obstinate ones who would refuse to cry for mercy might have been unconscious and oblivious alike to pain or resentment. It is quite cheerful to think of the mother wit of Mr. Lynch in suggesting that the only cruelty in the suspension punishment was what the "strung up" men inflicted upon themselves; truly they were victims of the inevitable. But the magistrate would not regard it in that light, remarking that if the plea of justification was good for stringing up, "why "did not the captain cut off the fingers of the men?" or, we may add, why did he not sling them under the armpits and tow them astern of one of the ship's boats? This operation would also have tried their power of endurance, and it would have been equally in their power to "obey "orders and escape punishment." The towing astern operation might however have had a fatal termination, and stringing up by the thumbs was certainly the safest kind of punishment for all concerned.

When Mr. Lynch stated that the punishment of suspending men by the thumbs "was an "American punishment and recognised as such" we think he must have referred to the period of the late war, for we are loth to believe that a punishment so terribly cruel can be on the penal code of any civilized country. But if the Government of the United States does recognize this form of punishment it would scarcely allow it to be inflicted for the offence of refusing to turn to on board of a ship, nor can we persuade ourselves that captains of American merchantmen are authorized to inflict this punishment on their men. Certainly they are not authorized to do so in British harbours. There are good and bad ships sailing out of America, and there are often unmanageable mixed crews, but a captain who can trice a part of his crew up to the rigging by their thumbs, is strong enough to prevent insubordination or check it by the adoption of less cruel means. In a British harbour it is quite certain that he would be supported to maintain the same discipline that is maintained in British vessels, and in Bombay harbour he would receive every legal help both from the police and the police courts.

After the seamen of the "Garden Reach" had lodged their complaint and the case had passed into the hands of the Chief Magistrate, it is to be regretted that the United States Consul did not quietly submit to the arbitration of the Police Court. If the Consul found that justice was not done between the captain and his crew, such is the power of a Consul for the United States that he is at liberty at once to appeal to the Governor in Council for the furtherance of what he may consider to be the claims of justice according to International Law. A little reflection might have convinced Mr. Farnham that in the court of the Chief Magistrate at least the law would be intelligently administered, and that if American subjects had any

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 23RD MAY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Mirzapore, Commander A. Parish, with the Overland Mails of May 23, arrived in Bombay harbour at about 7 o'clock yesterday morning. The Mirz apore left Suez on the 30th May at 9-30 A.M., and Aden on the 4th June at 9-30 P.M. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Capt Davis	Sub-Conductor B Warner
Mr Brown	Miss Giles
Mr and Mrs Muggridge	Mr Glary
Mr H C Radford	Mr Blanchard
Miss Eyre	Mrs Phayre
Col and Mrs Merriman, 2 in-fants, and ayah	Miss Phayre
Surgeon T Ringer	Mr Hunter Blair
	Mr C B Winders.

FROM BRINDISI—5 ayahs.

Mr F C Carr	Mrs David
Capt Russell	Miss McDougal
Mr A T Arundel	Miss A Nissim
Mr G S Provis	Miss R Nissim, and European
Mr C Gudlestone	female servant.
Mr J Solomon	

FROM VENICE—Capt. Mallock.

FROM SUEZ—Colonel Broome's, native male servant.

CASUALTY.—On 5th June, Major W. C. LeGeyt, died at sea at 1-50 A.M.

SHIPPING.—May 16, s.s. Malwa bound home off Gibraltar; May 21, passed s.s. Colombo, steering S.W.; May 25, s.s. Indus, entered the Suez Canal bound homeward; May 30, passed s.s. Sumatra bound for Suez; May 31, passed s.s. Nubia and s.s. Penguin.

POLITICAL LETTER.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 23RD MAY.

THE *Daily Telegraph* has published a second message from Tiflis, confirming the account of the fall of Khiva; and these telegrams from independent correspondents are more trustworthy than the statement of Reuter's agent at St. Petersburg that the news is "unfounded." It is certain, as we learn from Russian sources of information, that the Turkistan columns reached the Amou on the 3rd of May, and Khiva may therefore very well have fallen within a week from that date. It is quite intelligible that the Russians should not be in a hurry to proclaim the completeness of their success. They have arrangements to make for securing their conquest, and it will be convenient to have everything settled before admitting that Khiva has even been occupied. Besides, the Emperor may naturally have wished to reserve the news as a *bonne bouche* for the Shah of Persia on that Sovereign's arrival at St. Petersburg. The Shah's progress through Russia, from Astrakhan to Moscow and St. Petersburg, has been attended with as much ceremony, and his reception by the Czar has been as respectful and cordial, as if this Oriental potentate were the equal of the German Emperor. It will be a pleasure to the Czar to be able to congratulate his guest on the harrying of the nest of robbers who have so long infested the borders of both Russia and Persia; and one can easily understand what flattering assurances the Russian Emperor will now give his brother of Persia, that the destinies of Asia now depend on their joint action. It will be a reproduction of the famous interview on the Niemen that led to the peace of Tilsit, with Alexander II. playing the part of Napoleon. There can be no doubt that the main object of Russian policy, now Khiva is subdued, will be to form such an alliance with Persia as will shut English trade out of Central Asia and realize the desire of Lord Lawrence and his disciples by making the Himalayas the definitive northern boundary of English power and influence in the East. We are going, in our turn, to do great things with the Shah when he comes to London; but it is more than probable that he will not be suffered to quit St. Petersburg till a strict treaty of friendship has been signed and sealed. Nor would Lord Granville, in any case, be the man to take advantage of the opportunity of having the Shah here to put any diplomatic pressure upon him. The Foreign Secretary will no doubt talk to the Shah in his most amiable fashion, and will receive any number of smooth words in exchange for his own; and quite satisfied with this fresh "understanding," he will tell the House of Lords that Her Majesty's Government is satisfied the good will of Persia to this country is no less sincere and durable than that of Russia, which, as we all know, was established in perpetuity by that delightfully candid agreement about the Afghan frontier which Mr. Gladstone has explained away and Prince Gortschakoff has almost publicly repudiated. I suppose, too, that, although Lord Granville ventured to tell Count Schouvaloff that the Khiva expedition had created some uneasiness in England, he will not utter a word of protest against the annexation of that State. All the Ministry and the Anglo-Indian advocates of a policy of inaction long for is to rest in inglorious ease; and nothing Russia can do will convince them of the danger of letting her advance too far. Although the conquest of Khiva has been effected by a detachment marching from Samarcand—the city which Lord Lawrence five years ago maintained it was the height of folly to imagine Russia could attempt to occupy—you will see it, I daresay, confidently asserted in England and in India that Russian power in Central Asia is so unstable and insecure as to be not worth taking into account. Although, too, it has been proved to demonstration that the military engineers of our day can make light of the obstacles presented to the march of an army by the pathless deserts which were supposed to protect Khiva, and can calculate to a nicety the time required for occupying a capital to which no European troops have penetrated since the time of Alexander the Great, profound critics will no doubt continue to insist that the Hindoo Khoosh is impassable, and that it is all "moonshine" to suppose the Russians can ever march as far as Cabul and Jellalabad, till they see the head of a Russian column debouching from the Khyber Pass. Not that the actual invasion of India is necessary for the fulfilment of Russian designs. You will observe that the newspapers in Russia, which always act under orders, have already begun to raise the real Eastern question again by arguing that the present condition of Turkey requires the prompt interference of Russia. If Turkey were again threatened, it is obvious that the better part of our military force would even now be condemned to stand on the defensive in India, for fear of Russian intrigues, instead of taking the offensive in the Crimea or in Asia Minor. The Asiatic policy of Russia has, in fact, prepared the way for the fall of Constantinople; and, when the crash comes, it is possible the Government may find that the people of England does not agree with Mr. Grant Duff in his off hand declaration that it is now comparatively a matter of little consequence whether Constantinople shall belong to Russia or not.

The renewed political activity of Russia dates from the overthrow of the French Empire, and the present condition of France is an inducement to the Czar and his ministers to act vigorously and with confidence in carrying their schemes into effect. They have no opposition to fear except from England, for M. Thiers in his foreign policy has always been a foe to this country, and while he is at the head of the Government the arms of France, even if they were available, would certainly not be used to maintain the policy of the allies in the Crimean War. A French republic of the true democratic type would probably cherish the same sympathies and antipathies as Napoleon's Government; but M. Thiers seems likely to hold power while he lives, and even if the consummation of the Republic were achieved tomorrow, the exhausted state of France prevents her from doing anything in face of the avowed friendship of Germany and Russia. Perhaps, if England were to put forth her whole strength, she would be found to be alone more than a match for Russia; but while she is ruled by the present Government she will not put forth her strength, and Russia and Germany will therefore continue to have their own way until France has had time to recover herself and to get a form of government suited to her democratic temper.

In home politics the O'Keefe trial, the object of which is to determine whether or not the renewed pretentions of the Papal See to erect an *imperium in imperio* shall be tolerated in a free country, still engages attention; and the feeling of the House of Commons on the subject was strikingly illustrated last night, when the ministry were decisively beaten in an attempt to pack the Committee appointed to consider whether the National Board of Education in Ireland was justified in removing Mr. O'Keefe from the control of the parish school of Callan on the mere recommendation of his bishop. In other respects, this has not been a fortunate week for the ministry. Mr. Gladstone made a capital speech last Friday night in opposing Mr. Miall's motion for the disestablishment of the Church of England; and he was especially happy in the hit at the Opposition, that the speeches of leading Conservatives on the Irish Church Bill warranted the Nonconformists in thinking the case of the Church of England was exactly like that of the Church of Ireland, and that if one fell, the other ought to fall also. Nothing could be better than the arguments by which the Premier showed that the Church of England may still be regarded as the Church of the people; and the members of the division showed that the agitation conducted by Mr. Miall is losing instead of gaining strength. None the less, however, is it true that the decaying enthusiasm of the advocates of disestablishment is a sign of popular reaction against the sentiment which gave Mr. Gladstone his majority of 120 in 1868. By his speech against Mr. Miall's motion Mr. Gladstone separated himself from a section of his followers whose support has been most useful to him, and the breach is now irreparable. Again, the Government did not appear to advantage in the debate on the Contagious Diseases Acts. It did not make the proposal of Mr. Fowler to repeal those Acts a Cabinet question; in fact, as Mr. Stansfeld voted with Mr. Fowler, and Mr. Gladstone himself did not vote at all, it could not do so; and the responsibility of defending the working of the Acts was therefore left to Sir John Pakington. The very large majority in favour of the Acts must be a surprise to Mrs. Butler and her friends; but the principle on which they are based is so repugnant to English ideas of liberty that they are sure to be abolished when the present mania for regulating every act of people's lives has its day.

The semi-official letters appearing in the *Times* about the Zanzibar mission are doing Sir Bartle Frere no good. The initiated will only smile when they read the frequently repeated eulogiums of Colonel Pelly's "vigorous rule" in the Persian Gulf; but, as a correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* has pointed out, it is a more serious matter when the chronicler of the doings of Sir Bartle's mission takes credit to it for having done some new thing in persuading the Sultan of Muscat to sign a treaty for the abolition of the slave trade when in point of fact a very strict treaty to that effect was already in existence. The flourish of trumpets about the success of the mission in Oman is evidently meant to distract attention from its conspicuous failure at Zanzibar. It is said:— "Oh! What would have been the use of a treaty with the Sultan of Zanzibar? He would never have kept it." The use of it would have been that it would have made illegal what is now legal, the transport of slaves to Zanzibar itself, and would thus have justified our cruisers in interfering with a traffic now protected against them by treaty. The carrying out of the provisions of a new treaty abrogating the Sultan's peculiar privilege would not have depended on the Sultan; our cruisers might have been trusted to see to that. What I cannot understand is, why Sir Bartle should have consented to go out at all without having power to use force in case of the Sultan's refusal to sign the treaty, instead of having to take a voyage over to Bombay and appeal for help to the native merchants who probably had already put the screw on the Sultan to compel him not to sign. However, we shall see what Admiral Cumming has been instructed to do.

The East India Finance Committee wants Mr. Lowe to pay the expenses to England and back again of any natives who would like to give evidence against the Government of India; and Colonel Nassau Lees says the English Chancellor ought not to hesitate, because India paid for the Sultan's fall. I have never been able to make out why the India Office should not have paid for the ball it chose to give the Sultan. England pays regularly every year the whole cost of India's diplomacy, and it was not too much that once in a way the Indian Government should spend £10,000 in entertaining a powerful ally of India. That the hospitality of the India Office offered a strange contrast to the stinginess of the English Government is true enough; but the hospitality may have been well-judged nevertheless. The payment out of the Imperial Treasury of the expenses of necessary witnesses might be defended as part of the legitimate expenditure of Parliament; but it seems to me that the hardly used tax-payers of this country have a right to demand that India shall at least pay her own way in imperial as well as local matters. Colonel Lees is dissatisfied even with the liberal proposal to bring native witnesses at the public expense to England. He wants to send a Royal Commission to India to obtain evidence in "the great cause of the natives vs. the Government of India." What a terrible prospect this opens out for us. Why, the Commission would have to sit twenty years to do its work properly; and then the surviving members, if they were honest men, would be bound to report that the natives would like to have the English Government swept clean away. However, they would not have the chance of making such a report, for a travelling commission appointed for the special purpose of hearing the grievances of every native, from the discontented prince to the pious Kooka or Wahabee, would not take long to upset the military despotism we have established in India.

The *Times of India* is good enough, I see, to take me under its patronage in respect of my evidence before the Indian Finance Committee, and to say that, on the whole, I did very fairly, though of course my evidence requires to be "corrected and supplemented." I hope the *Times of India* will be merciful as it is strong, and not crush me by the severity of its criticisms. Soon after I gave my evidence I trembled to hear that a partner of a certain firm, who has distinguished himself by his advocacy of the Carwar line, had foamed at the mouth on reading the report of my remarks about the railway, and exclaimed—"Ah, if I had known, I would have been there." Providence saved me from the instant annihilation which would have been my fate if this terrible adversary had been present; and it will be "rough" upon me if now, after such a miraculous escape, I am to be overwhelmed by the *Times of India's* "corrections and supplements." One slight mistake your contemporary makes, in assuming that I had attempted to carry the local history of Bombay for the last ten years in my head. All my statements about the Elphinstone Land and the Carwar Railway were verified by references to official papers published within the last eighteen months, and familiar to every newspaper reader in Bombay. I trust that you published the full *official* report of my evidence which I sent you, as the condensed reports omitted many quotations which were indispensable to my argument. If you have not done so, and there is any dispute about my accuracy, please do so still. I am not at all afraid that the *Times of India*, or anybody else, will be able to pick a hole in what I really did say.

I do not know the exact nature of the proposal Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. have made to Government as to the construction of the Carwar Railway. If these gentlemen, on condition that Government will lend them the money to build the line, offer to deposit £100,000 as a guarantee fund to pay the interest for a certain number of years, at the end of which term Government is to take over and work the railway itself, surely no Minister in his senses will be deluded into concluding such a bargain. It is obvious that, with the enormous profits to be made out of the construction of railways and the increase in the price of land sure to be the result of the opening of a new line, men who supply railway plans and hold land where it is proposed to build a line could well afford to sacrifice £100,000 for the sake of getting a railway that would be unprofitable to the country at large. If Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. are bent on having their railway, let them make *and keep it*, not sell it to the State as they sold the Elphinstone property.

J. M. M.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 23RD MAY.

THE Bank of England rate of discount was raised on Saturday to 6 per cent., but at the date at which I am writing money is abundant at 5½ per cent. and even lower. This fact shows the anomalous character of the entire position. When the Bank minimum was moved up to 6 per cent. it was not the stringency of the open market that caused the change, for the ordinary discount demand was but light, and it was easily met at 5 per cent. or even less; the whole pressure arose from the drain of the Bank's bullion for the Continent. Had that drain been arrested, even for a few days, until time was given for the reflux of coin from the provinces, there need have been no change. Now, however, that the change has been made the effects are very quickly apparent. Gold is sent up from the provinces: it is shipped from America; discounting here is suspended, until it is seen whether the rate will not soon be reduced again; and the consequence is that from sudden stringency we have made one plunge to sudden plethora. There is of course always the chance that the one condition may prove as short-lived as the other. A large withdrawal of gold, a fall in the New York exchange, another Bourse crisis in Berlin, would at once lead to a large precautionary demand for money, and possibly to another rise in the Bank rate. So ticklish a matter is our financial organisation now that we shall always be subject to these sharp vicissitudes when such enormous amounts of capital are transferred from one country to the other. The set-off to the possible danger from this cause is found in the solidarity—to use an absurd modern word—between the various financial centres. If all the members suffer with the suffering of one, all are equally ready to help that one and prevent the trouble from spreading. For instance, it has long been known that the German Government might, if they pleased, have caused us most serious inconvenience by draining from London the full amount of the cash lying here at their order: they did not do this, but mitigated the inevitable harshness of the measure by taking small sums spread over a lengthened period. In the same way it has just been announced that the French Government, solicitous to prevent the spread of distrust and pressure to Paris, which might be the next place affected if matters did not soon mend, has determined to pay an instalment of ten millions sterling of the indemnity money, due almost immediately, in gold from its own coffers and those of the Bank, rather than in bills on London. The operation of this arrangement will be that the German Government getting so much of the precious metal handed to them promptly will use it for their coinage purposes and cease their drafts on London for gold. This is a sensible relief, but we need it all. The worst trials have come, not from the financial transactions between the Governments, but from private speculation, and should the havoc wrought at Vienna extend to Berlin, of which many persons here are apprehensive, further demands will be made on us for assistance which it will be impossible to ignore. On the other hand, should the panic on the Continent blow over without further trouble, we may soon have cheaper money again, since our home requirements are certainly not such as to justify a rate of 6 per cent.

In connection with a failure recently announced, that of Neumann, Gingold & Co., with liabilities of £300,000, and assets of only £20,000, some remarks have been made in the *Times* which deserve a little notice. A City man who signs himself *Mercator* wrote to that journal commenting on the wideness of the disparity between debts and assets, and pointing out that it arose from the rotten character of much of the business done within the last two years. Firms started without capital; bought goods on credit; pledged them when afloat; with the proceeds bought fresh lots; sold a parcel at once on arrival, even though at a loss, to provide means for retiring bills; kept on buying one parcel in order to have the wherewithal to pay for another, and thus prolonged the vicious routine until either a fortunate stroke gave them back all their losses and a surplus, or the buying and discounting could go on no longer, when a circular from their solicitors, a meeting of their creditors, and a private liquidation set everything square again. This is the old story: it has been familiar for years and has preceded every commercial or financial crisis we have had. *Mercator* complains that although he has capital, can buy everything for cash and therefore on the best terms, and has had long experience in business, he has the greatest difficulty in getting a bare profit, and finds himself constantly undersold by young firms who have no capital whatever. The explanation of course is that they sell not for profit but to keep the ventures going, and that it is their creditors' property which is thus sacrificed. The key to all the mischief, it is assumed, is in the facilities for discounting; contract these, and legitimate traders will have a chance. This is all perfectly true: I pointed it out again and again, and particularly about the time of Pawson's failure, and there is no question that we have fairly entered on the old round of trouble when mushroom firms with shadowy capitals, maintaining a precarious existence by the help of bills and shipping documents, glut foreign markets with superfluous goods, plunge wildly from one speculation to another, and finally come down with a crash, leaving lawyers and accountants to get nice pickings out of the *debris*. Gledstanes, Lizardi, the Manchester firms in the African trade that failed in the beginning of the year—all these were in different modes and degrees illustrations of the general truth. At the same time it is ridiculous to suppose that to denounce the habit is to put a stop to it. The banks and discount institutions will not refuse the paper of such firms: *they* keep themselves safe enough by the help of dock warrants and bills of lading; and their margin is generally wide enough to cover any depreciation in values. Fortunately in the present case accident has provided us with a safety valve which has acted naturally at intervals during the last two years—and that is the stringency in the money market which has periodically come on in connection with the indemnity payments to Germany. These fits have acted like danger-signals, and have now and then sobered speculators into prudence, and arrested many a promising scheme in embryo.

It is announced that the Boards of the London and Westminster, London Joint Stock, Union Bank, and London and County, have determined to recommend to their proprietors, at the ensuing half-yearly meetings, to register their respective banks under the Act of 1862 as unlimited companies. The effect of this registration will be to confer upon these banks the advantages of a corporation with a common seal, and the limitation of the liability of shareholders to one year after transfer of their shares, instead of three years as at present.

The British India Steam Navigation Company have declared a dividend for the half year ending the 14th inst. at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, with a bonus of £3-10 on each fully-paid share, equal together to 15 per cent. per annum. None of the previous dividends have been less than 12 per cent.

There is for the time a better feeling in Liverpool in the cotton trade, and the market this week has shown a decided revival. I observe that the Liverpool newspapers are labouring to dissipate the uneasy and even alarmist feeling which had got abroad among the trade on the subject of future supplies and prices of cotton, and the best informed authorities on the spot seem thoroughly convinced that while there is no room for a further fall in the article, there are large possibilities of a rally and of higher prices later in the season. One of the most careful calculations I have seen of prospects, so far as supply is concerned, gives the following results. The estimated import up to 3rd October next is taken as 1,145,000 bales against 1,066,000 in the corresponding previous period: of which the proportion of Indian is 425,000 against 389,000. Adding the stock on Saturday last, 746,000 bales, the total supply comes to 1,891,000 bales against 1,943,000 bales at the same date in 1872. The outgoings to October 3rd are reckoned at 1,360,000 bales, of which 1,200,000 would be for home consumption and 160,000 for export, leaving a stock on the 3rd of October of 531,000 bales against 704,000 bales at the same date last year. These figures certainly do not justify any material decline in values, though they perhaps hardly warrant a serious change in the opposite direction. The visible supply for the Continent, including the stock in London, is estimated by the same authority at 881,000 bales against 1,006,000 bales at the same date in 1872. But satisfactory to holders as these figures are, the real truth is that the market is mainly influenced by the expectation of a very ample supply in 1874, chiefly on account of the large breadth planted in the United States, and the extensive use of fertilisers. The crop will in all probability be very large, but everything will depend on the weather during the growing and picking months, so that the future is still full of uncertainty.

The Manchester advices are also better, a large business having lately been done chiefly in shirtings suited to the India and China demand. Producers are said to be well engaged; current quotations are firmly adhered to, and an early advance in prices abroad is assumed to be inevitable, owing to the reduced scale of stocks and general inferiority of the cotton at present available for their replacement. There is considerable activity too in the home trade.

The quantities of cotton manufactures exported to Bombay last month by the Manchester lists are as follows:—Plain cottons, 11,948,435 yards; dyed and coloured cottons, 1,064,335 yards; printed cottons, 878,523 yards; twist, 296,902 lbs. The shipments to Calcutta are about 10 per cent. in excess of those made last year, but about 5 per cent. under those of the same period in 1871.

The third series of Liverpool sales of East India wool opened on the 20th inst. Prices on the whole are the same as in March, and only good whites have declined a little about ¼d. to 1d. per lb. There is a good attendance of both English and French buyers and fair animation. The series which is to comprise about 13,500 bales will close to-morrow. The wool markets generally are very firm just now, those of Belgium included.

The French Atlantic cable, a break in which occurred some weeks ago, has now been picked up and repaired, and the companies have in consequence again lowered the tariff from 6s. to 4s. a word. The Great Eastern is now coaling at Portland, preparatory to laying the duplicate French Atlantic cable to Newfoundland.

THR GOLI GUMBAZ AT BEEJAPORE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE *Goli* Gumbáz as J. calls it at Beejapore is not 139 paces in circumference but 124 feet diameter inside above, though it really covers an area below 135 feet square, 12 per cent. more than the dome of the Pantheon at Rome. It is 175 feet high inside, and if your correspondent had ever been there and tried the whispering above he would have had something more than Murray has to say about it: it is a wonderful thing.

A.

THE LENGTH OF TIGERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Spherical" in his first letter to you, in support of his theory as to the length of tigers, quotes from the "Oriental Sporting Magazine" for February 1872 to prove, as he supposes, the absurdity of such a thing as an 11 foot tiger, or else what was his object in thus writing and of attacking Mr. L.'s letter as containing "incorrect and vague statements?" I therefore take it he considers the "Oriental Sporting Magazine" as an authority that decides the question. May I then ask "Spherical" to turn to page 1,220 in the July number, 1870, of that periodical, where he will find a tiger measured after his own fashion 11 feet and 1 inch.

My contention was and is that tigers have been shot over 11 feet, and I defy "Spherical" to disprove it.

There is nothing vague in "A. C. G.'s" letter; it is a positive definite assertion that he has shot three tigers over 11 feet and that he had seen one over 12 feet. "Spherical" of course if he pleases can term this an incorrect and vague statement, but such a random assertion will not make it so.

Happy "Spherical" to be able to spend twelve out of the last fifteen years of his life in the jungle. I thought he had business to attend to like myself.

SMOOTHBORE.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My only reason for adding to the correspondence on the subject of lengths of tigers now appearing in your columns is, that some of the letters seem to be so ungenerous, so wanting in that feeling which exists between those that love sport, that I cannot help asking your permission to allow me to make a few remarks. "Spherical," as I understand it, made some remarks upon the description of what must have been a very large tiger, upon which one correspondent accused him of arrogance, another of writing "utter nonsense." This latter also asks, in what appears to me rather an arrogant manner, "Does he mean to affirm that no tiger can possibly measure eleven feet in length?" Of course he does not. "Horatio" might as well have asked, Can it be affirmed that *no man* can possibly reach 7 feet in height? This question in easily answered: *giants* have reached this height. "Horatio's" friend in meeting with a giant specimen in his first encounter with a tiger was, to say the least, lucky.

Again, with all due deference to Colonel Rice and his book, I suppose most of your readers will admit Dr. Jerdon's work on the Mammals of India to be *the book* of reference on such matters. He states the greatest length of tigers to be 10½ feet; and although he in several instances quotes from Colonel Rice's book, he does not, I am almost certains, mention the lengths of Colonel Rice's tigers, which he assuredly would have done could he have corroborated the statements. It seems to me that he could not have accepted the measurements given, otherwise he would not have stated the greatest length of tigers to be 10½ feet.

I would suggest a reference being made to head quarters, that is, to the Editors of the "Oriental Sporting Magazine," Calcutta, and in conclusion I may add that it is all very well to call "Spherical" a tyro; he may be if "Horatio" was one fifty years ago and has gone on increasing his store of knowledge ever since.

F. C. S.

10th June.

BOMBAY.

A FIELD FOR NATIVE PLEADERS.—It is said that some of the native pleaders of Bombay intend to proceed to Kattywar to practise there.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY NEAR RAJCOTE.—The other day a Lohana, who had property with him worth about Rs. 4,000, was looted near Rajcote.

CRIMINAL CASES.—Up till yesterday thirteen cases had been committed by the several magistrates of police to the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

KATTYWAR.—There has been lately a great scarcity of water in several parts of Kattywar, but now that abundant rain is falling we may hope that there is no cause for alarm.

DISTRICT PLEADERS' EXAMINATION.—A native paper characterises the last examination of candidates for district pleaderships as unnecessarily severe and difficult.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE HEIR-APPARENT OF THE NAWAB OF JOONAGHUR.—We learn from a Gujerat paper that nearly one lac of rupees has been expended by H. H. the Nawab of Joonaghur on the marriage of his son.

THE half-yearly meeting of the Poona Hunt will be held at Lieut.-Colonel Henderson's bungalow on Friday morning next, the 13th instant, at 8 o'clock. There will be a meet of the Hunt at Oorooloe on the 14th instant, weather permitting.

A NOTED THIEF.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, one Keela Kessa, a noted thief, was charged with stealing from a cart a quantity of wool belonging to a Bania. The man was adjudged guilty and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ILLEGAL SALE OF LIQUOR.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday one Meetha Ragoo, a distiller of country liquor, was charged with illicitly selling by retail spirituous liquor without a licence from the Commissioner of Police. He was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 20.

A PARSEE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE AT LUCKNOW.—We see from a Gujerathee paper that a Mr. Nusserwanjee, who has been employed for some years in the Lucknow police, and who has rendered valuable services, has been appointed Superintendent of Police at that place.

THEFT.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court one Rama Dhondoo was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with stealing a coat belonging to a Hindoo named Gunput Suddoba. Prisoner was convicted, and being an old offender was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

A NEGLIGENT BUGGY DRIVER.—A Mussulman by name Shaik Mahomed Hoosein, a hack buggy driver, was yesterday charged before Mr. Cooper with leaving his buggy, at Malabar Hill, at such a distance as not to have the same under due control. The magistrate on the evidence fined the defendant five rupees.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE MORVEE STATE.—We mentioned the other day that the Ranee of the Morvee State had represented to the acting Political Agent of Kattywar the unsatisfactory way in which Mr. Sumbhoopursad Luxmipursad, Superintendent of the Morvee State, conducts the duties of his office. We now learn that some dispute has arisen between the Superintendent and the Durbar of the State.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade Band Stand this evening (weather permitting):—

March	Africano	L'Sohr.
Mazurka	Arm in Arm	Strauss.
Aria	Giralda	Adam.
Valse	Erinnerung an Peterhoff. Gung'l.	
Aria	Trovatore	Verdi.
Galop	—	Wagner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month at the head branch of this institution, Dhobie Talao, was 5,476. Of these, 1,492 were new admissions, consisting of 576 Hindoos, 528 Parsees, 292 Mussulmans, 90 Christians, and 6 persons of other castes. The daily average attendance was 202·80. The following prevailing diseases were registered, viz:—Intermittent and remittent fevers, 453; diseases of the stomach and bowels, including diarrhœa and dysentery, 307; diseases of the air passages, 189; whooping cough, 40; catarrh, 7; mumps 4; typhoid fever, 1; and measles, 1.

THE CHIEF OF PALITANA.—The *Samsher Badadhur* hears from the Marwarrie pilgrims who have returned from a pilgrimage to Palitana, that they have suffered much from the tyranny of the Chief of that State, and that they would never think of visiting these shrines and exposing themselves to the same inconvenience again. It is not just, says the *Bahadhur*, that the Shrawaks, or followers of the Jain religion, who according to an agreement pay an annual tribute of Rs. 10,000 to the Chief of Palitana, for being allowed to visit without any molestation their sacred shrines, situated in his territory, should be subjected to such tyranny; as this agreement has been entered into with the cognizance of the British Government, it is but just and necessary that an officer of the Government should be appointed at Palitana to see that the Thakore fulfils the terms of this agreement and does not unjustly molest British subjects who go there on a pilgrimage. What the tyranny consisted in the *Bahadhur* does not inform us.

HIGH COURT.—12TH JUNE.

[Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

APPEAL FOR HEARING.

435-72—Prescot and Winter—Ardaseer Dosabhoy Munshi v James Flynn—Dallas and Lynch.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

479-70—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—The Commercial Bank &c., v Cullianjee Hunsraj and another—Tyabjee and Macfarlane and Skipsey.

505-72—Tyabjee and Sayni—Hajee Oosman Hajee, &c, v Narayen Ghella and another—No appearance.

589-71—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Hurgopal Premsookdas and another v Jetaram Badhakerson—Tyabjee and Sayni.

71-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Goculbhoy Futechund v Ambaram Navulram and others—Tyabjee and Sayani, and Garud.

547-70—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff v Pestonjee Nowrojee—Tyabjee.

581-72—Dr Dallas—Sartur Narsee Dharmajee v Ankul Lingu Nagu—In person.

582-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Hurrivallubdas Culliandas v Punnalall Poonumchund—Shamrao.

583-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Hurrivallubdas Culliandas v Punnalall Poonumchund—Shamrao.

593-72—Prescot and Winter—Dinshaw Framjee v Jamsetjee Fuckeerjee.

598-72—Prescot and Winter—The Malabar Company, Limited, v Pestonjee Bazonjee.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

LONG CAUSES.

474-72—Dr Dallas—Lalldas Govardhundas and others v Jugonnathdas Govurdhundas—Rimington, Hore and Langley, (part heard).

231-72—Shapurjee—Tricumdas Madhowjee v Virjee Jairam—Shamrao.

199-72—H E Hope—Ganchee Rajub Issub v Ooka Jewan and others—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

342-72—Shapoorjee—Premjee Gapoorchund and another v Rustomjee Byramjee and another.

345-72—Manisty and Fletcher—Rahimoobhoy Hubibhoy v Peerbhoy Khimjee

350-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Vella Veerjee v Gungaram Naroo.

365-72—Shapoorjee & Thakurdas—Oomer Jaffer and others v Safoorabai and another—Jefferson and Payne.

381-72—Garud—Toolsidas Dewjee and another v Visram Wagjee.

594-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Hakoobai widow v Luckmidas Damjee and others.

780-71—Khunderao—Atmaram Manick v Wittoba Pandoorang—Jefferson and Payne.

241-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Chandoo Ragoonathjee v Bapoojee Narayensett and others—Ghandibhoy, Judge, Rimington, and Leathes.

404-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Sha Govurdhundas Cursondas and another v Esmail Ebrahim.

953-70—Munshi—Chintoba Purshotumjee v Thucker Ruttonjee Lalljee—Tyabjee.

356-72—Dallas and Lynch—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan v Khuttao Ganjee and anothers—Garud.

54-73—Manisty and Fletcher—Khaludcina Khalfanbhoy v Madhowrao Dinanath—Mody.

689-71—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Soonderbai widow v Chutoorbhooj Dewjee—Jefferson and Payne.

291-72—Jefferson and Payne—Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama and others v Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia—Leathes, Crawford and Beevey.

334-72—Leathes and Crawford—Mungeshrao Raghoonath v Fatmabibee widow—Dr Dallas.

108-72—Jefferson and Payne—Dewraj Peerbhoy v Khan Mahomed Dhurumsey—Dallas and Lynch.

102-72—Garud—Bhugwandas Munmohundas and others v Munmohundas Davidas and others—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas.

246-72—Jefferson and Payne—H Vurreer Hajee &c. v K Meerally Dhurrumsey.

318-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Jesus Paulo Pereira v Culmet Mathews de Souza—Dr Dallas.

687-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Goculdas Purshotumdas v Bayee Ayee and another—Dallas and Lynch.

823-71—Prescot and Winter—Candas Shewaklall v The Commissioner of Customs—Mr Hope.

311-72—Mr Hope—Edward John Britton v Eliza Le Mere Britton—Jefferson and Payne, Chalk and Turner.

359-72—Jefferson and Payne—Eliza Le Mere Britton v Edward John Britton.

Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

MOTIONS.

LONG CAUSES.

54-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Jadowbai widow v Premchund Dhurumchund—Dallas and Lynch.

383-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Nowrojee Munchenjee and others v Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy—Munshi.

510-72—Hope—Henry Gamble v Haleemabai, widow—No appearance.

514-72—Dallas and Lynch—Nusserwanjee Rustomjee v Mooca Hajee Jooma and others—No appearance.

518-72—In person—Esmail Essack v Rubiabai widow—Mody.

50-72—Jefferson and Payne—John Campbell and another v Purshotum Meghjee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

545-70—Jiminjton, Hore, and Langley—R M DeGa v A Pennell—Dallas and Lynch, Macfarlane and Skipsey.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's STEAM SHIP KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain G. M. Beyts, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo and 9 deck passengers.

THE BRITISH SHIP ANDAMAN, 955 tons, Captain J. G. Potter, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 5,950 bales cotton, 500 cwts galls, and 290½ cwts coir yarn.

THE following is a list of passengers per s. s. Assyria left Calcutta on the 6th instant, for Coast Port and Bombay:—Dr. N. Jackson, Mr. D. W. Dundas, Mr. Jarvis, Mr. Watson, Mr. G. J. Shearman, Mr. T. Beatty, Mr. J. Short, Mr. G. H. Faulkner and Mr. J. Bevon.

THE P. AND O. COMPANY'S STEAM-SHIP MIRZAPORE, 2,090 tons, Captain A. Parish, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton, 11th May, calling at Malta, Suez, and Aden, with the Overland mails, brought the following cargo:—5 bones specie, 2 boxes specie and pearls, 1 box rupees and notes, 24 casks wine, 1 case books, 2 cases silkwares 2 cases samples, 1 box Madras-work, 1 case corals, 15 cases linens, &c., 2 cases silk piece-goods, 100 packages yarns, 1 case towels, &c., 2 cases saddlery, 1 package hosiery, 1 case cutlery, 1 case clothing, 2 cases prints, 19 bales cottons and yarns, 384 packages cottons, 2,619 packages merchandise, and 179 packages for transhipment to other ports. She will carry 6,144 packages to China, &c., in the same bottom.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.		JUNE.	LOW WATER.	
Time.	Height.		Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. FT.		H. M.	FT. FT.
0 37 a	7 2	Thursday 12	5 48 m	3 5
0 8 m	4 5		6 35 a	3 0
1 21 a	7 1	Friday 13	6 32 m	3 5
0 56 m	4 3		7 21 a	3 2
2 5 a	6 7	Saturday 14	7 18 m	3 8
1 51 m	3 9		8 10 a	3 3
2 52 a	6 2	Sunday 15	8 10 m	3 6
2 55 m	3 2		9 8 a	3 5
3 44 a	5 6	Monday..... 16	9 4 m	3 3
4 5 m	2 8		10 10 a	3 6
4 40 a	5 1	Tuesday..... 17	10 7 m	4 1
5 27 m	2 5		11 12 a	3 11
5 46 a	4 10	W

blue ribbon vacant by the death of the Earl of Zetland on the Earl of Leicester.

Rajah Beshen Parian v. Benwa Misser and others; Puddomonee Dosse v. Roy Mothooranath Chowdry; and the case of Ranee Surnomyee v. Watson and others, have been all dismissed on appeal.

In the trial of the Tichborne Claimant the reading of the previous depositions has terminated, and the examination of witnesses has been again resumed. Mr. Justice Lush has returned to his place in the Court, after his recent illness. Witnesses have sworn the Claimant is Arthur Orton.

The Bank rate has been increased from 5 to 6 per cent.

Messrs. Kellner and Johnson, of the stud establishments of India, and Messrs C. F. Harrison and T. L. Seccombe, have been examined during the past week by the Select Committee on Indian Finance.

A communicated article has appeared in the *Times* on the heavy military charges entailed on India by the formation of the Staff Corps, and urging the Secretary of State to give effect to General Norman's retiring scheme on some similar proposal.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Lieut.-Gen. A. S. Logan, Mad. Inf.; Surg.-Maj. D. Mackenzie, Madras; Sir G. E. Cartier, Bart.; Lieut.-Col. T. E. Holmes, late 43rd Light Inf.; Lord William Paget; Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. R. Smyth, C.B.; Binny Key, Esq., T. Hague, Esq., J.P. for Yorkshire; Lieut.-Col. J. Stephenson; The Dowager Countess of Abergavenney; Prince Couza, of Roumania; Maj.-Gen. Stewart, C.B.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH

OF MAY 24TH.

CASE FOR SELF-APPROVING CONSCIENCE.

Going to the stores and getting for sixpence that which, if you went to one of several shops for it, would cost you half-a-crown.

ANOTHER GRIEVANCE FOR THEM.

One profession is safe from the invasion of woman. She may enter the Army, but it is impossible that she can man the Navy.

PATRIOTISM.

First Reveller—"Chancsh'lor 'Shchequer shayshs we drunk ourshelves out o' th' American dirt'ulty!"

Second Reveller—"Josh sho! Then let'sh pr'vide 'gainsht possh'ble r'shults o' nexsht (hic) 'Nt'nash-al Arb tra-sh-n!!!"

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Court of Queen's Bench, Westminster, at Nisi Prius, the other day, was occupied during nearly the whole of it with the trial of a running-down case. This is a lawsuit, Dears, altogether different from an action for slander or libel.

COMPLIMENTS.

Hostess (wishing to be polite)—"Good evening, Mr. Lovibond! So sorry your wife couldn't come too!"

Host (wishing to be politer)—"Nobody here is likely—haw—to regret Mrs. Lovibond's absence half so much—haw—as Mr. Lovibond does!"

HUNKS ON HIS HEADSTONE.

Weep not for me, relations dear;
You'd onions need to force a tear.
I left you all I had to leave;
Had it been nothing, you might grieve.
But now all's yours that once was mine,
So therefore don't pretend to whine.

GENTLE TEMPTATION.

"Not come while we are so gay? O! but there's nothing going on just now, I assure you! To-morrow, there will only be the Park in the morning, and then some people come to luncheon, and, afterwards, Mamma wants me to go and pay visits with her and do some shopping, and you won't mind Lady Muff to five o'clock tea, and we may possibly go to the flower show for an hour or two. There will be only ten at dinner, and we shan't leave for Aunty's dance until long after your bed time, you know, Grandma dear!"

JOHN STUART MILL.

Born in London, May 20, 1806. Died in Avignon, May 8, 1873.

A light the fewer in our firmament!
A light that unto many on their way,
Else darkling, a sure pole star's guidance lent,
Dies from our night, before the wished-for day.

New radiance from that fountain none shall see;
But as we bask in beams of some great star
Long ages after it has ceased to be—
Such time take rays to reach us from so far,—

Thus, for the generations yet unborn,
This now quench'd star the darkness may shine through.
Till what seem'd foolish-false to purblind scorn,
By stronger light is known as wise and true!

And if the star whose setting we bewail
Some but an unsubstantial meteor hold,
Because it lighted paths beyond their pale,
Let not our reverence for that grow cold.

If o'er man's soul was star-like, his was so;
It burned so calmly, in such limpid air;
Gave out so pure and passionless a glow,
As scarce our earth's refraction seemed to share.

Strange that this mind, so high and calm and clear,
So set on heights whence e'en great things seem small,
Small shrink to nought, such soaring wings could rear,
On food that earthy one were apt to call.

From warm beliefs and haunting fancies barred,
Under the ferule of a rigid rule,
On manly brain-food e'en from childhood reared,
In the bare-walled Utilitarian school.

Early inured to mere than private cares,
Near those who held the helm of empire set,
From boyhood conversant with great affairs,
The calm of large minds, small ones' fuss and fret.

So for long years he lived two lives abreast,
The life he fell upon, the life he sought:
To him, from work of Indian rule twas rest
To map wealth's currents, sound the depths of thought.

Till he who our time was widest styled
"Philosopher," for sovereignty or scorn,
Office laid down, and from his books beguiled,
Was to loud hustings and loose Commons borne.

Wise was he, or unwise, his lamp to bear,
With its dry, pale, pure light, athwart the draughts
Of that rude place, into the smoky glare
That serves the work-day politicians' crafts?

Who says unwise, the Commons more condemns
Than the one wise man in their ranks astray:
If dunghill cocks for barley-corns slight gems,
What matter to men's minds that wiselier weigh?

'Twas well, methinks, that men this man should see
Leaving the heights of abstract thought, hard won,
For levels, where, though foul and dark they be
Our England's day's work daily must be done.

This is for us best warrant of his thought,
It ne'er from healthy practice stood apart;
On work's hard anvil his mind's ore he wrought;
The glow his creed might lack was in his heart;

For through this philosophic life—that breathed,
Men whispered, a serener air than ours—
Deep-rooted, and flame-blossomed, there was wreathed
The purest, longest-lived of passion-flowers.

This strong man's heart to a weak woman's clung;
This stiff, stern reason, trained in a hard school,
On a sad, sweet, low voice, responsive, hung,
This rebel craved one loved and loving rule.

Was this man's strength weak, was his weakness strong
Enough: his life's thoughts lesson clear should stand,
For those that watch, as those that walk the throng—
Work and Love go with Wisdom hand in hand.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially, high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N.B. Caution—"MARAVILLA" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "TAYLOR BROTHERS' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility as delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element, of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions vide *Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, a manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

THE KHIVA EXPEDITION.

CONTRADICTORY reports continue to be published about the Khiva expedition. The *Daily Telegraph* maintains the accuracy of the news which it published last week that Khiva has fallen, and has this week printed a despatch dated Tiflis, May 17, 8.40 P.M., which says not only that Khiva is taken, but that the Khan is a prisoner. It is added that the Russians sustained but a slight loss. A Reuter's telegram from St. Petersburg, on the other hand, says that the news of the capture of Khiva is unfounded; but this contradiction the *Telegraph* refuses to accept, as the despatches which have appeared in its columns were "forwarded by two special correspondents not in communication with each other, and pursuing wholly different routes." A despatch to the *Daily News* says that some anxiety is felt at St. Petersburg about the expedition. Two of the detachments are said to have encountered heavy snow, which has much retarded their progress. At the date of the last official advices, the nearest column was several hundred miles from the appointed rendezvous, and over one month behind time.

The Prussian correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs—Intelligence which has been received renders it probable that the Turkestan force reached the Amou Darya on the 3rd of May. A Khivese embassy had arrived with twenty-one Russian prisoners, mostly kidnapped within the last four years. These were accepted, although the overtures of the Khivese emissaries were practically declined. To reward the Khan of Khokand for provisioning the Russian expeditionary force, the Czar by special decree has accorded him the title of Serene Highness. Hitherto all Central Asia Khans have been addressed by Russian authorities as your Honour, which is the title accorded in Russia to merchants. In another telegram the same correspondent says—"According to rumours current at Orenburg, the Russian troops reached the Khivese territory without being able to provoke a serious encounter. The two Turkestan detachments, under General Kaufmann, number 5,000 combatants, with 1,400 horses, 9,000 camels, thirty-two guns, four mortars, and four iron ferry boats. The Russian vessels with the topographers entered the mouth of the Amu to discover a practicable channel to Cungrad."

A Reuter's telegram from Calcutta states that "official advices from Cabul, dated the 5th inst, announce that Bokhara has rendered assistance to the Russian columns from Jizzakh in the difficult march through the Kara Kum desert." From St. Petersburg we are informed that "influential parties" there "are advocating the incorporation of the recusant Bokhara with submissive Khokand."

A despatch from St. Petersburg says—Intelligence has been received that the Orenburg detachment arrived on the 30th of April at Kaska Djul, not far distant from the north-west shore of the Aral Sea. The Mangishlak column had reached Bish-Akti on the 1st of May, after having had a skirmish with the Khirghese in which two Cossacks were wounded. The Khirghese lost five killed and ten wounded. An Envoy of the ruler of Dshityscharbe has arrived at Wery, on his way to St. Petersburg.

The *Moscow Gazette*, in reply to a remark of the *Times'* Berlin correspondent, says that its recent article concerning the repudiation of the Afghan frontier agreement was altogether unofficial, though there would be nothing extraordinary if the opinions enunciated by a Russian journal happened to coincide with those entertained by the Russian Government. It was, moreover, evident that the agreement had been denounced, not by the Russian, but by the British Government.—*Pall Mall Budget*, May 23.

THE CHANGE OF MINISTRY IN FRANCE.

ANOTHER serious political crisis in France is rapidly approaching. The expected reconstruction of the Ministry has taken place. MM. Jules Simon and Goulard having both resigned, M. Thiers recognizing, according to the *Journal Officiel*, "the necessity of modifying the Administration, asked all the Ministers to resign, a request with which they immediately complied." A new Ministry was then formed, composed as follows:—M. Casimir-Perier, Minister of the Interior; M. de Remusat, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Dufaure, Minister of Justice; M. Leon Say, Minister of Finance; M. de Fourtou, Minister of Public Worship (a new office, which has been detached from the Ministry of Public Instruction); M. Waddington, Minister of Public Instruction; M. Berenger, Minister of Public Works; M. Teisserenc de Bort, Minister of Commerce; General Cissey, Minister of War; Vice-Admiral Pothuau, Minister of Marine. The new Ministers are M. Casimir-Perier, M. Berenger, and M. Waddington. This latter gentleman is of English origin, and was educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was third Senior Optime, Second Classics, and "bracketed" for the Chancellor's Medal in 1849. Mr. Waddington's crew was long "head of the river" on the Cam, and succeeded in sustaining the honour of Cambridge on the Thames. He speaks both French and English to perfection, is an eminent numismatologist, and member of the Institute. All the three new Ministers are taken from the Conservative left Centre, and the Ultramontanes are said to be indignant at seeing two Protestants in the Cabinet—M. Leon Say and M. Waddington. The Right appear to have regarded these changes as an act of war on the part of M. Thiers, and when the Assembly met on Monday after the recess, the first business done was the reading by the President, M. Buffet, of the following interpellation, which emanates from the Right Centre:—"Considering that the gravity of the political situation requires at the head of affairs a Cabinet whose firmness will reassure the country, the undersigned members ask leave to question the Ministry respecting the modifications which have just arisen in its midst, and the necessity of rendering a resolutely Conservative policy predominant in the government of the country. They request that Friday be fixed for the discussion of this interpellation." M. Dufaure, the Minister of Justice, asked for time to consider the question, and after some discussion this was granted. M. Dufaure then introduced the Government Constitutional Bills, but the Right refused to allow them to be read. M. Peyrat, of the Extreme Left, afterwards read the terms of a bill denying the constituent powers of the Assembly, and calling upon it to dissolve itself within a fortnight. By a large majority the House refused to regard the bill as urgent, only sixty members voting in its favour. Great agitation prevailed in the House during the sitting.

The bills for the remodelling of the Constitution, which the Right refused to hear read, were published on Monday evening. According to the preamble, their chief aim is to establish a permanent Government in France, Republican in form, but Conservative in character. "So long," it is declared, "as the Republic remains Conservative, but no longer, will it be lasting." It is proposed, however, to avoid "any pompous process of proclamation." The Chamber and Senate are to be elected by universal suffrage, but the senators are to be chosen only from certain eligible classes. Each arrondissement will return only one deputy, except where the population exceeds 100,000, and in such case they will return one for every 100,000 or fraction of that number. The Senators will be chosen by the departments, each returning three. The President of the Republic will be elected by the Senate and Chamber sitting jointly; he must be at least forty years of age (M. Gambetta, it has been remarked, is only thirty-five); and the term of his office is limited to five years, but at the end of that time he may be re-elected. The Senate will have the right of dissolving the Chamber on the suggestion of the President, who will promulgate the laws, watch over their execution, and negotiate and ratify treaties. The *Republique Francaise*, M. Gambetta's organ, describes the Ministerial proposals as a ridiculous patched-up Constitution, adding that it has not the courage to examine inventions of this kind, inspiring the deepest compassion. It adds: "These constitutional proposals are even more dangerous than ridiculous." The other Radical papers also strongly attack the bills from various points of view.

On Tuesday the National Assembly proceeded to the election of its bureaux. A good deal of excitement prevailed during the voting, which resulted in M. Buffet being re-elected President by 359 votes, against 289 recorded in favour of M. Martel. The result was received with cheers from the Right and exclamations of derision from the Left. The Vice-Presidents elected were M. de Goulard, by 367, Count Benoist d'Azy, by 366, and M. Vitet, by 354 votes. A sufficient majority not having been obtained for the election of the fourth Vice-President, a second ballot was necessary, in which M. Martel received 308 and M. de Larcy 304 votes out of 620. The result being still null, another vote had to be taken on Wednesday, when M. Thiers came down to vote for M. Martel. It was believed at first that M. de Larcy had been elected, and not only was he warmly congratulated by his friends, but he even (so it is said) despatched a telegram to the Pope announcing his success. When the votes were counted, however, it was discovered that M. Martel had 330 votes against 323 obtained by M. de Larcy. Much disappointment was manifested by the Conservatives but the Left abstained from cheering. M. Martel owes his majority, it is said, to the support of the eight newly elected Radicals. This is the more noteworthy, because M. Martel, as President of the Committee of Pardons, or of "assassins" as the Radicals were wont to call them, has not hitherto been very popular with the Left.

M. Dufaure announced in the Assembly on Tuesday that the Government agreed to the debate on the Interpellation of the Right Centre being fixed for Friday. The interpellation has been signed by 326 members, and this number, it is thought, pretty closely indicates the strength of those who are determined, if they can, to overthrow the Cabinet and M. Thiers with it. It is reported that, in the event of the Government being defeated, the Right will bring forward the Duc d'Aumale as President. Neither the Duc d'Aumale nor the Prince de Joinville has, however, signed the interpellation, and M. Rauher is the only Bonapartist member who has not signed it. An urgent "whip" has been sent to the members of the Assembly on both sides, in anticipation of the debate, which, it is expected, will be opened by the Duc de Broglie, who will be followed by M. Casimir-Perier, in defence of the Government. Speeches will afterwards, it is said, be made by the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier and M. Thiers, who will, on Friday, ask leave to do so. M. Lemoinne says that the plans of the Conservatives have long been drawn up, and that their chief aim is to get hold of the administration of the country, so as to preside over the general elections. The debates are awaited with great anxiety, as it is felt that they are probably destined to have a marked influence on the future destinies of France.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

EXTRACTS FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

(*Pall Mall Budget*, May 22.)

A RUMOUR is mentioned by the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* that the recent expulsion of Jews from Kiev is connected with an intention of the Russian Government to make Kiev one of the capitals of the Empire.

Mr. Fawcett has given notice that on an early day after the Whitsuntide recess he will move for the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the best mode of redressing the present inequalities in the distribution of political power, with a view to secure a more complete representation of the people.

A telegram received at the Foreign Office from Colonel Stanton, dated Alexandria, May 17, says—The Egyptian Government has just received a despatch from the Governor-General of Southern Soudan, dated the 15th of March, reporting the arrival at Gondokoro of the reinforcements sent to Sir Samuel Baker, confirming the private intelligence recently forwarded to your lordship as to the safety of the party, and adding that, in compliance with Sir Samuel Baker's demand, 200 soldiers, with a supply of salt and ammunition, had been sent on to him. Sir Samuel Baker had not reached the lake.

It is reported that there is some dissatisfaction among attorneys at the decision of the judges to facilitate the entrance of Mr Edwin James into what is called the lower branch of the legal profession, by allowing the usual examination to be dispensed with in his favour. It is urged that the high character of the body of attorneys and solicitors is of as much importance to the country as that of the bar, and that if the judges do not think Mr James has purged himself sufficiently to be readmitted into the one branch of the profession, and that which is exclusively represented on the bench, it is rather hard that they should go out of their way to help him to a place in the other. It is likely that more will be heard of this.

The meeting to take steps for a national memorial to Mr. Mill, which was to have been held this week, has been postponed, pending the formation of a committee, which it is undestood will include Mr. Gladstone, the Earl of Derby, the Duke Argyll, the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Russell, Lord Amberley, Mr. C. P. Villiers, Lord Lawrence, Mr Forster, Mr. Goschen, Mr. Stansfeld, Sir H. Maine, Sir John Lubbock, Mr. Fitzjames Stephen, Q. C., Professors Cairnes, Tyndall, Huxley, Fawcett, and Jowett, Mr. Alfred Tennyson, Mr. Herbert Spencer, and others. The Dean of Westminster, it is stated, is willing to allow Mr. Mill's remains to be interred in Westminster abbey, but it is doubtful whether the family will consent to the proposal, owing to Mr. Mill's strongly expressed desire to be buried with his late wife at Avignon. The Record expresses great surprise that the Marquis of Salisbury should have joined the memorial committee, and speaks of the inconsistency of "the chairman of a popular meeting in defence of the Athanasian Creed, now consenting to rear a national monument to the memory of a philosophic Positivist, who not only repudiated the faith of Christ, but originated the atheistic formula that 'God is the unknown and unknowable!'"

The news from Vienna seems to show that the worst of the commercial panic there is over. "The ruin," however, says one despatch, "is widespread among all classes in town and country, for the desire to get rich quickly by speculation had become almost universal. The market is glutted with the horses, equipages, and furniture of persons who last week were reputed to be rolling in wealth, and whose appearance on the Prater vied with that of the territorial magnates." Another correspondent states that six suicides were reported last week, all being traced to the "great crash" as it is term ed. "Two victims shot themselves, two found a grave in the Danube, and others took poison. It is painful to think of the serious tragedies which lie underneath this wholesale destruction of credit. For the last two years the Vienna Bourse has been notorious for the extent to which speculation has been carried, the taste for ring operations having spread to the small trading as well as the commercial classes in general. Now that the bubble has burst, people begin to moralize and talk of returning to honest labour." The Government are taking active measures to get from the joint-stock companies complete statements of their affairs, with a view to having unsound undertakings wound up. They are also, it is stated, determined to put the law in force rigorously against fraudulent concerns. A despatch dated Tuesday night says—"Up to to-day the reserve of notes of the National Bank, notwithstanding the great demand, has not been exhausted. The branch establishments have received increased supplies." The report of a commercial panic at Odessa appears to have been untrue. The business of the place has, it is stated, been wholly uninfluenced by the state of affairs at Vienna.

The trial of the action brought by the Rev. Mr. O'Keeffe against Cardinal Cullen has not yet been concluded. Mr. Serjeant Armstrong, in his speech for the defence, denounced Mr. O'Keeffe as a "pestilential fiery dragon" and "a wolf in the flock," and contended that a man who had publicly charged his bishop from the altar with trafficking with the sacraments was not fit to continue in the priestly office. His conduct throughout, the learned Serjeant said, was dishonourable and ungentlemanlike. He had sought to appeal to Protestant feeling by branding the Cardinal as a despot and a bigot, who sought to upset the British Constitution. It was, Serjeant Armstrong contended, the Cardinal's bounden duty to promulgate the suspension to guard the Callan parishioners against receiving spiritual offices from one whose services could be of no benefit whatever to them. On Saturday, Cardinal Cullen went into the witness-box, and his cross-examination was not finished until Tuesday afternoon. This is said to have been the first time that a Roman Cardinal has been in such a position. His Eminence, it is stated, was "self-possessed, and gave his testimony with much calmness and dignity." Upon being asked whether the Pope had complete authority over the Catholic Church, its ministers, and subjects, his Eminence replied—"Certainly; from the moment that Christ said, 'Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my Church,' down to the latest decree of the Vatican Council, he has complete control over all the Church, and his jurisdiction is immediate and direct, and not merely appellate. That doctrine has never been disputed by any Catholic." The Cardinal went on to state that he had authority from the Pope to deal with the plaintiff's case, and that the Pope gave him the same authority that he had himself to deal with it. That authority gave him power to punish or absolve the plaintiff as he thought fit. In cross-examination the Cardinal stated, in answer to questions from Mr. Purcell, Q.C., that he received his education partly at a Quakers' school, and he had not had to unlearn anything he learned there; he was "always very friendly with the Friends" His Eminence went on to say that he did not receive his appointment from the Pope—"not precisely." He understood that he was recommended for it by the other archbishop and the bishops of Ireland. Being asked if there was a legal right under the Church's law on the part of parish priests to insist on having an inquiry in a matter seriously affecting their character if the bishop is indisposed to grant it, the Cardinal answered, it depends upon the bishop's will, just as it depends on the good will of Parliament to grant an investigation in any particular case. The bishop was the sole judge throughout his diocese. His Eminence also said that the proclamation of the Pope's Bull at Rome bound the members of the Church in this country and all over the world. I think myself (he said) there is no doubt it is in force and sufficiently promulgated. "As a matter of fact," asked counsel, "do you know whether that opinion of yours is shared by the other archbishops and bishops of Ireland?" "I think," was the reply, "a great many of them share it, and a great many priests, but I could not say all." "As a matter of fact, do you know there are a good many who dissent from it?" "I don't know of any. No one ever told me he dissented from it. When the law-giver publishes a law, and says he wishes it to be published in a certain way, the rule is then to receive that law as public and binding everywhere within the dominion of the law-giver." At the close of his cross-examination the Cardinal thanked his lordship for affording him such a patient hearing. The Archbishop of Cashel (Dr. Leahy) was afterwards called as a witness for the defence. In the course of his evidence he said it was impossible that the canon law, being the same all over the world, should not in some countries come into collision with the laws of the State, and when such a conflict arises (said the Archbishop) we must manage as best we can. Dr McEvilly, Bishop of Galway, and the Rev. C. Roncetti have also been examined for the defence.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

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370 Marisatella, Cluzune—H. A. Sedick.

FOR CALCUTTA.

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595 Lemrick Lass, Yeaton—S. Hobart & Co.
336 Magdala, Brough—R. Steuart & Co.
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1353 Richard Wright, Cruickshank—Lawrence & Co.
1158 Royal Family, Hogg—Lawrence & Co.
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1499 Stornoway, Short—M. Nusserwanjee.
1200 St. James, Dunbar—Lawrence & Co.
930 Twilight, Garner—E. Bates & Co.

STEAMERS.

FOR OVERLAND ROUTE.

1253 Golconda, Shallard—P. & O. Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1307 Cella, Harris—E. Latham & Co.
889 Elgin, Miller—W. Nicol & Co.
1440 Timor, Brown—W. and A. Graham & Co.

FOR COAST, CALCUTTA AND CHINA.

925 Chaldea, Lowis—B. I. S. N. Co.

NOT FIXED.

1131 Arcot, Hutchison—B. I. S. N. Co.
656 India, Henderson—B. I. S. N. Co.
606 Madras, Bernard—P. & O. Co.
690 Mula, Hanna—H. E. H. Dada.
1119 Orissa, Fentiman, P. & O. Co.
922 Redewater, Richards—F. Muir & Co.
475 Sir Bartle Frere, Gammond—H. E. H. Dada.

COUNTRY TRADER.

261 Africa, Ramthhaupt.
132 Estrelle de Damo, Nacoda.
380 Fez Rabance, Pierre—H. A. Esmail.
321 Futteh Salam, Nacoda—J. Noorbhoy.
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